For New York and Its Vicinity:

Rain: increasing southerly winds.

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MR. WINKEMEIER OWNS UP

VOL LXIII.-NO. 87.

THE CANDY MAN'S WIFE SUES FOR

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

Minnie Arnett, Who Shot Herself at the Merchant's Doorstep, the Co-respondent -" Winky" Visits Her at the Hospital-Later He Admits His Wife's Charges-He Says "I've Been a Fool: I'm Get-

ting It in the Neck, and I Deserve It." When Christian F. Winkemeler, the millionaire candy manufacturer, had descended the winding stoop in front of his house at 79 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and was about to enter his carriage he was served by a representative of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt with a summons and complaint in a suit for absolute divorce just instituted by Maud B. Winkemeier, from whom he tried to obtain a similar divorce early in the year, but failed. Mrs. Winkemeler bases her sult on her husband's alleged relations with Minule Arnett, who tried to kill herself in the front vestibule of his house on Saturday night by shooting herself in the breast, and whom he now acknowledges as having been for some time his mistress.

The receipt of the summons and complaint wasn't much of a surprise to Mr. Winkemeier, for he had confidently expected it after the sensational developments of Saturday night. He glanced over the papers burriedly, and had put them in his pocket when he got another message which he didn't expect. This came from the young woman who was lying at the Seney Hospital, not a mile away, with a bullet in her breast. The message was in the shape of a note written by one of the doctors, telling Winkemeier that Miss Arnett feared she was in a dying condition and was very anxious to see him. The candy merchant jumped into his carriage, and directed the coachman to drive to the Seney Hospital. When he got there the doctors told him that the patient in whom he is interested had had a bad night, but that she had rallied in the morning, and expressed a desire to see him. Mr. Winkemeler was then escorted to the room in which Miss Arnett lay propped up with pillows, and looking entirely composed in spite of her exciting experience and still critical condition. A trained nurse was the only person in the room besides the

couple. The interview was brief and to the point. Miss Arnett told Mr. Winksmeier that she had sent for him to get her out of the hospital and put her where she would receive better care. He replied curtly that it was very cool of her to make such a request after her statement to the Coroner that he had been the cause of her downfall She denied that she had any intention of making such an accusation against him, and de ing such an accusation against him, and de-ciared that the Coroner must have misunder-stood her. Mr. Winkemeler pressed the patient's hand in parting and remarked: "I don't see how I can help you," implying that she is vir-tually a police prisoner at the hospital for at-tempted suicide. It is understood that before his departure Mr. Winkemeler promised to re-pay the hospital authorities for any extra ex-nease in the case.

his departure Mr. Winkemeler promised to repay the hospital authorities for any extra expense in the case.

From the caselal he was driven to his factory in Williamsburgh, and later he called in this city at the office of Howe & Hummel, his ounsel. Mrs. Winkemeler alleges in her complaint that the improper acts with the Arnett woman were committed in Washington, D. C., in May; at Baltimore in June; at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York; at the Mansion House, Atlantic City; at the Ashland House, New York, and at the Aragon Hotel, Atlanta Ga. in October, Attor Mr. Winkemeler had read over the complaint for a second time, he look the reporters into his confidence and spoke freely of his relations with the co-respondent. This is a part of his statement:

You see the other slide has been keeping tab on me all the time. It's all true what they say, I went to the Atlanta Exposition with Minnie and stayed at the Aragon Hotel. I've been a fool. I know it. Now I'm getting it in the neck, and I deserve it. It seems that they had me dead to rights, and maybe I'll throw up my hands. This woman, as iar as I know, is Minnie Arnett. She is not a Brooklyn woman, but a little Southern woman. She has also been known as Minnie Koerber, and, well yes, as Mrs. Winkemeler. I found her in a house of shady reputation in Washington, where I had gone on a visit with some Brooklyn friends. I toos a fancy to her and tried to help her. We had a house to ourselves at 2,100 Maryland avenue, Baltimore. I furnished it and supplied her with horses and a carriage.

"The trouble with her was that she liked

cocktalls, and all that you know. I am sure ahe was drunk when she shot herself. I gave this woman a good time. I took her to the Exposition, and the establishment in Baitimore was expensive. I found through the coachman that she had been unfaithful even to me, and that during my absence in New York on business she had been visiting houses of ill-fame in haitimore. So I decided to get rid of her. I took her to Washington on Monday last, and while we were away the furniture was taken out of the Baltimore house and shipped to New York, and I have now most of it in storage. Then I let her in Washington and came on to Brooklyn. When she found out what I had done she followed me and has been annoying me ever since.

left her in Washington and came on to Brooklym. When she found out what I had done she followed me and has been amonying me ever since. I took what I thought was the only way to get rid of her. I knew she was a dangerous woman, very flory, always carrying a revolver. The trouble was I told her too much about myself. I was a fool in that."

From this statement it would appear that Mr. Winkemeier is not likely to make any defence in his wife a ruit. Mrs. Winkemeier's other suit for a separation will now be withdrawn. Ever sloce Mr. Winkemeier brought the original suit he has been paying his wife \$25 a week alimony by order of the court for her own support and that of their son, Howard Reid. It is said that in view or the fresh complications, Mr. Winkemeier will try to be relieved from the payment of the alimony by giving his wifes a lump sum. It was said at the Sency Hospital last night that Miss Arnett was resting casily, and that if no complications arose she would probably recover. Probably a dozen men and women visited the hospital yesterday anxious to see her on one pretext or another, but Mr. Winkemeier was the only one admitted to her bedside.

BOCKEFELLER WEDDING PRIVATE Church Coremony Given Up Because of Mr. McCormick's Ilineas,

A sudden change in the plans for the wedding of Miss Edith Rockefeller and Harold McCormick of Chicago, which was to have taken place at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to-day, was made necessary yesterday by the continued ill-

ness of Mr. McCormick.

He took a severe cold on Thursday, which developed inte pleurisy and confined him to his room at the Hotel Buckingham. Dr. Andrew J. McCosh of 22 East Fifty-sixth street, who at-

McCosh of 22 East Fifty-sixth street, who attended him, thought at first that he would recover soon enough for the wedding to be held at the church at the appointed time. His illness proved a stubborn one, however, and Dr. McCosh deemed it inadvisable for the young man to leave his room. Drs. Janeway and James were called into consultation yesterday afternoon, and the three physicians agreed that for him to go to the church would involve a risk of pneumonia, especially in view of the prevailing had weather.

It was dechied that the marriage should take piace in Mr. McCormick's apartment at the hotel, and an announcement was made to that effect. The ceremony will be performed at noon to-day by the Rev. Dr. John Hail. Only the members of the two families will be present.

The wedding reception will be held as originally intended at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Rockefeller, at 4 West Fifty-fourth street. The bridegroom will, of course, be unable to be present. No plans have yet been made for the bride's family said ast night that his illness was not considered serious, but it was thought best that he should avoid the excitement and fatigue of the church wedding and reception. Mr. McCormick'remained to be bytes that he should avoid the excitement and fatigue of the church wedding and reception. Mr. McCormick remained to be die to rise in time for the creanony at noon to-day.

Notices were sent late yesterday afternoon to

hammel in bed yesterday, but it's expected that he will be able to rise in time for the ceremony at mon to-day.

Notices were sent late yesterday afternoon to the invited guests who live in New York apprising them of the change of plan. Over a thousand invitations had been issued, and many of the friends of the bride and bridegroom have come to New York from Chicago and other Western cities to attend the wedding.

Mr. McCormick's father, W. G. McCormick his sister, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and several citier members of his family, arrived at the Buckingham yesterday.

Elaborate preparations had been begun for the wedding. Forty florists men were at work on his decorations of the church yesterday, when the order came to stop. The Rockefeller residence will be richly decorated with flowers for the reception. The bridal party will receive under a wishbone of bride roses and lilies of the valley, from which will depend a marriage bell of white orchids.

CUBANS WIN A BIG BATTLE. A Spanish Army of 10,000 Put to Flight After 36 Hours' Fighting.

A Cuban messenger who arrived at the Cuban junta late yesterday afternoon, direct from the seat of the revolution, brought details of the battle fought on Nov. 19, one of the largest battles that has been fought since the beginning of the present trouble with Spain.

The battle occurred at Taguasco, a town in the interior of the island. The Spanish forces consisted of 10,000 men, while the Cubans had but about 4,000. The Spaniards were led by Gens. Vades, Luque, and Aldave, and Gen. Maximo Gomez was at the head of the Cubans. The Cubans had a most favorable position at the bottom of a hill.

For thirty-six hours the opposing forces fought, but the Spaniards were unable to drive the Cubans back. The latter, however, could do no more than hold their own. Finally, just at a critical moment, Gen. Antonio Maceo of the Cuban army came rushing in with a force of 3,500 men. With the aid of this reenforcement the Spaniards were quickly ronted. The Cubans advanced then toward Trinidad and Cienfugeos. Gen. Aldave is reported to have been killed in

the battle, and the total number of killed and wounded is placed at 600. Gomez secured 700 rifles and a large amount of ammunition. This is believed to be the largest battle of the revolution, larger even than that of Bayamo, several months ago, in which Gen. Campos was

THE JOSEPH W. FOSTER RELEASED. This Government Will Not Detain Any

More Vessels on Mere Suspicion Lewes, Del., Nov. 25 .- The schooner Joseph W. Foster, which was seized and detained by the Government on suspicion of violating the neutrality laws, was to-day ordered to be released by Secretary Carlise. Capt. Whealton refuses to accept the release of his vessel and has abandoned her to the Government. crew remain aboard. Capt. Whealton took the 3:30 P. M. train for Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-The Treasury Department was informed this afternoon that the Captain of the schooner Joseph W. Foster had refused to accept her release. The information was forwarded to Attorney-General Harmon. and he will instruct the Government officers having charge of the vessel as to their duties. It is stated at the Treasury, however, that the Captain's action will not embarrass the department or inure to the benefit of the Captain or the owner of the vessel in any suit they may have instituted or may institute.

It is stated, on what is believed to be excellent authority, that the United States Government hereafter will exercise its own discretion in arresting and detailing vessels suspected of engaging or about to engage in filibustering expeditions in favor of the Cuban insurgents. Heretofore, when the Spanish Minister, Señor De Lome, suspected a vessel and communicated his suspicions to the United States Government, the suspected ship was immediately detained. In every instance where such suspected vessel or her cargo was seized and the case carried into the courts, the vessel and cargo have been both discharged for lack of evidence under our laws to hold them. This has embarrassed the Administration, it is said, and, while twill live up to its treaty obligations with Spain, it will require in future more than mere suspicion of the violation of its neutrality laws to place it in the position of ordering customs officers and the revenue marine service to seize vessels reported as suspected of filibustering intentions. Captain's action will not embarrass the depart-

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

It Is Said Nearly 160 Men Have Left Florida for the Island. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 25 .- It is reported

that a filibustering expedition left Bay Port. Fla., for Cuba on Saturday night. Bay Port is fishing hamlet on the west coast, twenty miles from Brooksville, in Hernando county. It is said there were nearly 100 men in the party, and that they carried plenty of arms and ammunition.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Gens. Pando and Marin will sail for Cuba to-morrow to take command of the Spanish troops recently sent to that island.

island.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—A royal decree has been issued in Madrid authorizing Captain-General Martinez Campos to acquire all supplies for the

nad a house to ourselves at 2,100 Maryland avenue. Baitimore. I furnished it and supplied her with horses and a carriage,
"The trouble with her was that she liked drink too much—champagne, brandy smashes, cocktails, and all that, you know. I am sure she was drunk when she shot herself. I gave that they are not equal to the difficulties of the copenhages, Nov. 25.—Spain has notified Denmark that Danish ships have aided the Cuban insurgents by carrying arms and ammunition for them.

O'BRIEN TRIES AGAIN.

He Wants to Establish Refreshment Booths

at the Bridge Towers, John H. O'Brien has once more made applica tion to the bridge trustees for a permit to establish refreshment booths on the promenade alongside the towers. He is willing to pay a handsome bonus for the privilege and will leave the terms entirely in the hands of the trustees.

The bridge is a mile and a quarter long, or thereabouts, and on it there is not a single place where pedestrians may obtain a warm drink in winter or a cooling one in summer. Such a condition of affairs does not exist in any other thoroughfare in either New York city or Brooklyn, and I doubt if it exists in any other city in the country. There is no reason why what is deemed right by law and public opinion in the municipalities concerned should not obtain in thoroughfares connecting those cities. Besides this, there are thousands of out-of-town visitors who come to view the mechanical marvels of the bridge and the magnificent chiaro-oscuro of river and harbor which is afforded from the bridge towers. People-visitors such as these, and others—feel the need of cooling refreshments in summer and of warming ones in winter, and I do not see why they should not be afforded them." where pedestrians may obtain a warm drink in Three previous similar applications which Mr. O'Brien made were ignored.

HANNIGAN NOT FREE YET.

He Must Go to an Asylum and Be Declared

bane Before He Gets Out. When Lawyer Charles W. Brooke went before Judge Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Ter miner yesterday afternoon to make application for the release of his client, David F. Hannigan, the Judge told him that he would not entertain any such motion. He said that the jury had declared the defendant innecent of the crime of murder, but had declared him to have been insane. As there had been no official determination as to the ending of that insanity he proposed to send him to an asylum to have the question passed upon by competent authority and due process of law. Judge ingraham accordingly mule out a formal writ of commitment to the Hudson River Ihsane Asylum at Poughkeepsie.

Hannigan was taken back to the Tombs and will be taken to Poughkeepsie to-day. He will be a free man when the asylum doctors declare him sane. the Judge told him that he would not entertain

HOLD-UP IN FIRST AVENUE.

A Painter Robbed of His Watch by Two Footpads, Who Escape,

William Gelger, a painter, of 72 East Seventyecond street, while passing the yards of the American Lumber Company in First avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, about 8 o'clock last night, was knocked down and robbed of his watch by two men. The hold-up took place behind a pile of jumber in the street, which concealed those on the side-

Mr. Geiger's cries were heard by a lad who Mr. Geiger's cries were heard by a lad who was near by, and when he appeared on the scene the footnade secaped on a north-bound Avenue B car. Mr. Geiger was assisted to Bellevue Hospital, where a cut on the head received in falling was dressed. His pocketbook, which contained \$63, was not taken by the highway-

Thousands of Cattle Perishing.

WAGONER, I. T., Nov. 25 .- A blizzard accompanied by rain, sleet, and snow prevails all over the Indian Territory. It commenced at noon to-day. Thousands of cattle will perian before morning. The thermometer is falling.

At Pilat's A grand panorama of Fine Furniture. 45 W. 28d st. COLORADO'S BIG BOOM.

EXPERT OPINION ON THE TWO LARGEST MINING CAMPS.

President Meyer Says Leadville Will Be the Greatest Camp In the World-Cripple Creek New Recognized as a Permanent Gold Field-But the Public Should be Careful About Investing in Stock

DENVER, Nov. 25 .- Two interviews obtained to-day will indicate the present condition o mining in the two most important camps of Colorado. President August R. Meyer of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company has just returned from Leadville.

"Leadville is now producing 1,300 tons of ore daily, the value of which is between \$28,000 and \$30,000. That means nearly \$1,000,000 a month. Our company alone handles \$24,000 per day. The increase in production has been enormous of late, and the output for the com ing year will be greater than ever before. Leadville will have more men employed and more

mines working.
"For years," said he, "big ore chutes, such as the Maid and Henriett and the Mover chutes. have been known and have produced many millions. At present the Maid and Henriett are in better ore and in bigger bodies than ever be-This same chute has been opened in the Wolfe Tone and the Mahala, where fifty feet of mineral is exposed that runs forty to fifty ounces of silver. Recent development work east and west of the property has confirmed the belief of expert mining men that the chutes

may be found for a great distance.
"The Little Jonny, the Golden Eagle, the Little Elien, and other enormous properties are on the Moyer chute, but 8,000 feet to the east. leaving all the country between unexplored. This chute has been proved to be 500 feet wide and from 50 to 150 feet thick, and the ore will average at least \$40 a ton. Let some one figure on the value of that deposit. Finds are also being made on the other chutes. Prospecting in all directions from the Freyer Hill chute is going on, and also on the four chutes which are known to parallel the Morgan chute, and which contain thousands of feet of unexplored ground. "What do I think of Leadville's future? It is almost inconceivable, and there is not another camp in the world capable of such a great pro-

President H. Colibran of the Midland Terminal Railroad returned from Cripple Creek this

morning. He said: "The permanency of Cripple Creek is now as sured beyond all question, for the reason that some of the deepest mines of the district are from 500 to 900 feet in depth, and in every instance the ore body is stronger and richer than when first discovered near the surface. The camp has been thoroughly investigated by many of the leading experts, who have seen the gold fields of South Afhave seen the gold fields of South Arrica and Australia, and they unite in the opinion that Cripple Creek is a permanent gold camp. The tonnage of the district is 600 tons daily of smelting and milling ore, and I am confident that there are at present 100 shipping mines in the camp. By that I mean mines from which pay ore is shipped, though in many of them the owners, being poor men and working with windlass, do not get out more than a ton or even less per day. Out of the proceeds of this small output these miners support themselves and work their properties.

even less per day. Out of the proceeds of this small output these miners support themselves and work their properties.

"The big shippers are the Independence, Portland, Anna Lee. Anchoria-Leland, Gold King. Bob Tail, Raven, Moose. Eikton, Last Dollar, and Pike's Peak. The average value of all the ore shipped from the Portland last year was \$78, and this year, with four times that output, the average will be over \$60 per ton. What are called low-grade ores in the camp run from \$20 to \$25 per ton.

"I know from my observations while in New York and London this fall that there will be millions of dollars of investments in Cripple Creek as soon as the investors are sure of the permanency of the camp, and at the rate of progress aiready made this year I am convinced that Cripple Creek will obtain all the money needed to make its prospect mines great producers. I cannot speak too enthusiastically of the outlook, and the most astonishing results will ensue as the camp gains in age.

"As to stock speculation, you cannot warn the public should be very cautious about investing in Cripple Creek stocks. Some stocks will undoubtedly nay a handsome profit. progress that the public should be very cautious about investing in Cripple Creek *tocks. Some stocks will undoubtedly pay a handsome profit,

and some will become great dividend payers, but very many will never succeed. Nothing but a personal examination will make stock invest-ments reasonably secure, and not always then. "The Midland Terminal Railroad will be completed into Cripple Creek about Christmas, Messrs, Blair & Co. of New York city recently

pleted into Cripple Creek about Christmas, Measra Blair & Co. of New York city recently inspected the camp, and as a result have become interested in the railroad, and will be the Eastern financial agents of the company.

"All that is needed in Cripple Creek is time to prove the resources of the camp, and with a present product of certainly \$1,000,000 a month the future permanency of the district is assured. I knoestly believe that Cripple Creek will prove itself to be a greater gold district than South Africa or Australia. There is already an indication of a slump in Cripple Creek mining stocks because the supply of speculative cheap stocks has glutted the local demand, while the outside buyers ask for stocks of permanent value, which are not to be had at present quotations. The exchanges in Denver, Colorado Springs, and Cripple Creek did a light business to-day. Pueblo opened its exchange this afternoon. Victor will open one in a few days, and the Chamber of Commerce will shortly begin to have a daily call, thus giving three exchanges to Denver. A syndicate of brokers have connected with several Fastern out."

FLOWER DEPOSITS ALL HIS GOLD. Advises All Small Holders to Empty Their Stockings, Too.

The Hon, Roswell P. Flower, head of the banking house of Flower & Co., said yesterday that he had determined to respond as far as possible to the last call of Secretary Carlisle for reld to be deposited in the Sub-Treasury. He hunted through his New York city home on Sunday and found \$250 in gold, and this he deposited yesterday morning at the Sub-Treasury. eceiving greenbacks in return. Ez-Gov. Flower said afterward:

"As far as I understand it, there is \$675,000. 000 of gold in the country, one-third of which, s \$225,000,000, is held by the banks, and \$30,000,000 by the Treasury at Washington, and this leaves a total of \$370,000,000 which is hoarded in stockings and by small holders, who ecame timid two years ago and put their greenbacks into gold, partly for security, but nostly with the hope of reaping the profit on a premium for gold. That premium did not ome, and it will not come. I believe that all of these small hoarders of gold should turn their gold into the Sab-Treasuries all over the United States and receive green-backs in return. They cannot possibly benefit by hoarding the gold, while if they will turn in this vast amount of \$370,000,000 a further bond issue will be prevented, the financial situation in the United States will be atraightened out, and a period of unexampled prosperity will surely follow. It was with this idea that I deposited all the gold I had in the world at the Sub-Treasury te-day. If all the other small holders of gold will follow this example they will reap such a reward that will delight their hearts and be beneficial to every man, woman, and child in the country." all of these small hoarders of gold should

Gold from a Private Firm for the Treasury PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.-In view of Secretary Carlisle's call for gold, one of the leading retail dry goods houses of Philadelphia will ship retail dry goods houses of Philadelphia will ship \$100,000 in gold to the Treasury Department at Washington to-morrow. The firm in question are making the shipment for the patriotic pur-pose of sustaining the Government's gold re-serve, and they hope their example will induce other business houses here to do the same.

Broadway Cable Block.

Broadway cable car traffic was blocked fo about half an hour yesterday afternoon, and from Houston street to the Battery Park the thoroughtere was almost impassable by reason of the congestion caused by the massing of trucks and other kinds of vehicles. The trouble was caused by the sudden stoppage of the cable at the power bouse.

Nothing Better Than the Best.

SEVENTY-ONE PROPIE KILLED. Terrible Results of a Powder Explosion at the Old City of Palma

BARCELONA, Nov. 25,-A terrible accident re-sulting in a sad loss of life occurred to-day at Palma, chief city of the island of Majorca, 130 miles south of this city. Eighty persons, most of whom were women, were employed in empty-ing old cartridges outside the walls of the town when one of the cartridges exploded in some unknown manner. A large quantity of powder that had been taken out of cartridges was lying about over a considerable area, and this was ignited by the discharge of the cartridge.

A tremendous explosion followed which shatered the masonry of the town walls, which are extremely thick, and did considerable damage o houses. A number of people were killed, bu what the exact loss of life was has not yet been The bodies of seventeen dead have been

found, but it is feared that many more were killed, their bodies, perhaps, having been blown to atoms, as a number of those who were at work have not been accounted for. Forty perons were seriously wounded, and some of them will die. Many of the dead and wounded were found at

considerable distances from the scene of the accident, having been hurled bodily through the air by the force of the explosion. Some of the dead were terribly burned and mangled, so much so in a number of cases that identification will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. An official inquiry into the cause of the disaster will be held.

A later despatch from Palma says that the loss of life through the explosion was far greater than was announced in the first reports of the accident.

It is now known that thirty-seven women and fourteen men were instantly killed. Thirtyfive women and five men were seriously injured and of this number twenty have since died.

This tragedy occurred on the largest island of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Spain, and belonging to that kingdom. Palma is one of the most thriving towns in the kingdom, and its presperity is largely due to the rather exceptionally fertile soil of the island and its very fine climate. Perpetual spring reigns in Majorca, and it, and the other little islands of the group have about 250,000 inhabi-

The centre of all that is most attractive in the islands is Palma, which is the capital of the whole island province of Baleares. It has about 75,000 people, is entirely surrounded by walls, and is fertified by thirteen bastions. The beautiful harbor is so spacious that it would befit a continental port of the first class. A mole 1,500 feet long is lined on both sides

with dockyards, and here many of the vessels of Spain are built. The city contains many elegant public and private buildings, not a few of them of great

age. The Gothic cathedral, which was begun in the thirteenth century and was nearly 400 years In building, is one of the most conspicuous structures. The Exchange dates from the fifteenth century, and in the Church of St. Francis is the tomb of Raimon Lull, the famous poet and philosopher of the thirteenth century, who was born in Palma, and was one of the most prolific writers that ever lived. The caves of the Balearic Islands are a great

natural curiosity and, together with the antiquities found on the group, attract a considerable number of tourists. Palma is a noted educational centre, and has also large manufacures of silks, woollens, fewelry, soap, brandy, and glass.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

It Is Sald Germany, Russin, and France Are New Allied,

BERLIN, Nov. 25 .- The Tageblatt asserts that Germany, Russia, and France have concluded an alliance committing them to common action upon all questions concerning Turkey. The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that he has had

an interview with Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, in which he was assured that order would be restored in a few days if foreign influences ceased to operate.

The Pasha added that the threatened naval

of a second guard ship to Constantinople by each of the powers, would be political mistakes which would only give the disturbers fresh scope for agitation, in which case the Porte would decline all further responsibility for the security of for-

The Grand Vizier added that the Sultan was much gratified by the attitude of Emperor William.

Several Berlin papers report that the recall of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, LONDON, Nov. 25 .- A despatch from Constant

tinople says the maine objection of the Porte to the admission of the United States cruiser Marblehead into the Bosporus, for which Minister Terrell made application, was that she was too large, only small boats being allowed to en-

The Governor of Harput, where the American mission buildings were burned, has been decorated with an order of merit.

The Americans at Aintab are perfectly safe, owing to the protection afforded them by the Government authorities.

The Daily News publishes a letter from Constantinople dwelling upon the horrors of the latest massacres, the most awful stories of which are contained in the official reports of the Consuls. The massacres that have occurred during the last three or four weeks put thos which occurred some time ago at Sassun and Mush entirely in the background. More persons were killed than were murdered during the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876, and the mas sacres are only paralleled by that which took

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. - Despatches to the State Department from Minister Terrell give reassuring news of the condition of affairs in Turkey. Protection will be afforded to three American ladies at Hadjin who had been threatened by Mussulmans. These are the women for whose safety Mr. Terrell is said to have made a vigorous demand on the Porte coupled with the statement, according to the report, that he would call for the decapitation of the Governor of the province in which Hadjin is situated if

they were injured. According to Mr. Terreil's advices the provinces have been quiet for the last three days, and the outlook is better. He adds that tele-grams from Aintab and Marsovan report that the missionaries are safe and protected, and that all of the 172 American missionaries in

that all of the 172 American missionaries in Turkey are now under protection. Mr. Terreil also says that the Porte has given assurances that tranquillity will soon be restored.

Bosros. Nov. 25.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received letters from nearly all the missionaries in Constantinople. One of them says that the missionaries there have compared notes of all reports, and believe that about 15,000 Armenians have been missionard within the last six months and that about 2,000 Turks have been killed. The Armenian estimates double these figures, but those of the Americans are confirmed by many of the Turkish officials. A D. D. AS A REPORTER.

Dr. Johnson Says Minister Terrell Is a Mohammedan and Ought to Be Hanged, JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 25,-The Rev. J. T. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the First Saptist Church of this city, who has just returned from a three months' tour of Turkey and the Holy a three months tour of Turkey and the Holy Land, in a sermon on the Armenian troubles last night said that Minister Terrell ought to be hanged. He declares that he has joined the Mohammedan Church and is siding in the persecution and killing of Christians instead of protecting them; that the situation is far worse than has been reported to the newspapers, and that Mr. Terrell prevents true reports from being sent out and sends out false reports himself. MR. REED RECEIVES CALLS.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE FLOCK TO HIS ROOMS IN THE SHOREHAM.

Payne and Dalzell, Rivals for the Ways and Means Chairmanship, See the Man from Maine, but Evidently Get No Promises-To All the Callers Mr. Reed Gives "the Glad Hand" and a Most Cheerful Smile, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- Thomas B. Reed's

arrival in the city has enlivened the contests for the possession of the House offices, but Mr. Reed himself is taking no part in them. He says he has more important matters to attend to. Apparently he is occupying his time solely in receiving calls of courtesy from the incoming smen. He has comfortable apartments on the Ffteenth street side of the Shoreham Hotel, with a small consultation room just across the hall, convenient to the elevator. Among the pictures on the wall of Mr. Reed's parlor is a fine autograph engraving of Abraham Lincoln. On the centre table to-day there was a magnificent bouquet of flowers from an by Mr. Reed at the opening of the Fifty-third Congress, when some one asked him why there were no floral tributes on his desk, "Oh, I guess," he drawled, "it's because I am nobody' darling."

The only change noticeable in Mr. Reed himself is the absence of the few red hairs on his upper lip that were complimented with the name of moustache. He talks as freely, as sareastically, and as wittily as ever, and displays no mock modesty in talking of his probable nomination by acclamation for the Speakership. Although he will not be nominated until next Saturday night, Mr. Reed frankly admits that he is giving much careful consideration to the question of making up the committee list, and he will undoubtedly be able to announce it this year much earlier than usual. His task will be more than ordinarily troublesome, however, as he has such a wealth of material to select from and as he is unacquainted with such a large number of the new members. He has too many pegs for the holes, and must necessarily be com-pelled to put several pegs in the same hole, as it

and as he is unacquainted with such a large number of the new members. He has too many pelled to put several pegs in the same hole, as it were.

With all his love of sarcasm and habit of saying wiity things at the risk of offending somebody. Mr. Reed is extremely courteons and tactful in dealing with his fellow members. These who imagine that he is above seeking their commendation and support by the usual methods of shrewd politicians make a miatake, for he is a man who pars very close attention to the political straws that may blow across his pathway. He has a hard row to hose as Speaker of the House in the coming Congress, in view of the House in the coming Congress, in view of the House in the coming Congress, in view of all his Hepublican colleagues is shown by the fact that some time between the elections in 1834 and March 4 last he wrote a personal note of congratulation to each Republican member elect. Those who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mr. Reed were gratified to be so kindly remembered, and those who had never met him appreciated the compliment still more. This is one reason why there is not one discordant note in the song of praise that reaches the ears of Mr. Reed as he comes again to take up the famous gavel that he laid down on the 4th of March, 1891.

Among the early callers upon Mr. Reed to-day was Mr. Sereno E. Payne, the senior member of the New York delegation, who expects to be the leader of the House by being placed at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Payne was closeted with the coming Speaker for nearly half an bour, and it was generally supposed that he received some assurance relative to the Ways and Means. Mr. Payne was closeted with the committee that rainships.

As to the business of the session, Mr. Payne says he would like to have the honor of presiding over that committee has free talking more than help and the President Democratic, the outlook for any radical legislation is not promising, although it is very necessary. Mr. Payne says the New York delegati

er finally the various questions growing out of the organization of the House. He did not say to apportion out New York's share of the patronage, but that is probably what he meant. Mr. Payne says he has not talked with any of the members of the delegation about their committee preferences, although he has in a general way an idea what some of them would like.

As Mr. Payne passed out of one door at the Shoreham, Representative Daizell of Ponnsylvania entered tho hotel and sent his card up to Mr. Reed. Mr. Daizell is Mr. Payne's rival for the Ways and Means Chairmanship. The fact that the New York member had the first and the longer talk with the next Speaker was put down as a point in his favor. Mr. Reed evidently did not have any more encouragement for Mr. Daizell than he had for Mr. Payne, and the member from Pittsburgh did not take long to ascertain that fact, for he came down stairs within ten minutes after he presented his card.

Many of the new members from the West had their first meeting with the mas from Maine, and to them he was something of a "surprise party," judging from their comments as they took their departure. Scnator Tom Carter of Montana, with Representative Hartman, was also among the callers at the Shoreham.

Soon after Messrs, Payne and Dalzell left Mr.

man, was also among the callers at the Shoreham.

Boon after Messrs, Payne and Dalzell left Mr. Reed Representative Cannon of Illinois, with his overcoat thrown carelessly over one shoulder, as usual, and an unlighted cigar in the side of his mouth, also as usual, strolled into the Shoreham and asked to be shown to Mr. Reed's room. Mr. Cannon is anxious to be placed at the head of the Committee on Appropriations, in spite of the fact that he was not on very friendly terms with Mr. Reed in the last Congress, and siso regardless of the fact that Gen. Is a side of the fact that Gen. Is and a so regardless of the fact that Gen. Is and a side of the side of the assignment. All day he members of the House, old and new mad their way to Mr. Reed's apartments with the hope of getting some intimation as to the formation of certain committees in which they are directly interested, but the coming Speaker simply gave them "the glad hand," a cheerful smile, and a cordial "Come in again."

MR. REED DECLINED THE HONOR.

He Was Announced to Speak at a Recep tion and Supper Given by Colored Men WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- One of the honors that awaited Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed upon his arrival in Washington was an invitation to be the principal guest at a reception and supper given by some of the leading colored men this district. Elaborate programmes were distributed among the colored population of this city, announcing that ex-Speaker T. B. Reed would be present at the reception, and he was assigned to speak on the subject, " Has the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy the right to protect an American citizen, at home and abroad, with the army and navy of the United States?" The pastors of several of the colored churches were announced as the Committee of Arrangements, and the preparations went merrily forward. The Chairman of the local committee, after some correspondence with Mr. Reed, was obliged to report that the distinguished man from Maino declined the honor on the ground that it would be embarrassing to him in his present position to address himself to the subject selected for him.

The declination of Mr. Reed occasioned a change in the programme, and Representative Benton McMillan of Tennessee is said to have been substituted. This sudden jump from Maine to Tennessee is not fully explained by the promoters of the entertainment, who insist that it is thoroughly non-partisan in its character. Mr. McMillan is announced to address himself to the subject: "Lynch Law and its Remedy." Several other members of Congress are expected to be present, and the Marine Hand has been engaged to supply the masic. The entertainment is to take place next Monday at Shiloh Church, and the committee announces as an extra inducement of the church. and abroad, with the army and navy of the

A New Office for the Rev. Dr. Abbott, The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott pastor of Plymouth Church, has been elected President of the Council of the Associated Members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in place of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, deceased.

Perfect patterns and pure wool are found in Com-

PARIS GREEN IN THE CHALICE. An Attempt to Assassinate a Priest During

the Celebration of Mass.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 25 .- A plot to murder the Rev. Father Jakimowicz by putting poison in the chalice from which he drank wine at mass was frustrated yesterday only by the accidental discovery that the church had been robbed. This discovery aroused the suspicions which led to the finding of the arsenic and Paris green that had been placed in the sacred cup and several vials used by the priest.

The conspirators had intended evidently that the priest should meet a tragic fate at mass, and that the worshippers should witness the

The fact that the church had been robbed was revealed by the disorder in the vestry. The priest had polished carefully the sacred cup on

Saturday and placed it in the proper niche. He took it down after learning of the robbery, and saw that a peculiar greenish liquid covered the bottom. By careful examination he ascertained that the solution contained arsenic and Paris green. An hour later he discovered that several vials used in the service had been partly filled with the deadly poteon.

He informed the police, but no arrests have

een made. The Rev. Father Jakimowicz has had trouble ever since he assumed charge of St. Joseph's, a few years ago. An attempt was made last year to blow up the parsonage with dynamite, but the plot was revealed in time to avert the disaster. Recently a man and his wife brought action against the priest for an alleged assault upon the woman. The priest waived a hearing and, entering the necessary ball, at once began action against his accusers. The case will be tried next week.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN THEIR BOAT. Three Bodies Gone and the Other Pound

Adrift, with a Dog Guarding It. ARTHUR CITY, I. T., Nov. 25 .- A trading boat was discovered yesterday adrift upon Red River, the sole living occupant being a half-famished and vicious dog. A party of men, who got a skiff and pulled alongside the derelict, were horrified to find the decks of the craft covered with blood and the dead body of a man stretched across the thwarts. The head had been all but severed from the trunk, and the boat bore marks of a terrible struggle. Owing to the swiftness of the current and the pugnacity of the dog, the men were unable to secure the boat. Persons at points lower down the river have been notified, and deputy marshals have been despatched to intercept the mysterious

craft. About three weeks ago three hunters and trappers purchased the boat in question at the mouth of the Bois d'Arc Creek, and, with a hired boy, moved to a point two and a half miles from Arthur City. For several days the boat was seen anchored, without a human being in sight. Yesterday several persons concluded to investigate the mystery, and the dead bodies of the three men and the boy were seen lying undressed. in bed. A feroclous dog prevented the party from boarding the boat. The victims evidently had been dead several days.

When the trappers purchased the boat the were known to have \$300, and it is supposed they were followed up and murdered. What became of the other three bodies before the boat went adrift is not known.

WOMAN PAINTS IN A BRIDGE CAR.

Had Been Shoved, Crunhed, and Buffeted in the Usual Bridge Style. Just before 6 o'clock yesterday evening, in the thickest of the daily jam at the New York end of the bridge, a young woman fainted and fell headlong to the floor in one of the bridge cars. She looked like a respectable working girl, tired out with the day's labor, and had been pushed, shoved, crushed, and buffeted about in the slippery passages, through the inch-deep pools of water, and up the endless steep stairs of the rickety platform, to be at last lifted off her feet and shot through the doorway in the usual scrimmage at the cars. Fortunately for her strength held out till she was packed in a place where the crowd stood motionless; had she fallen in the press toward the platforms or been trampled out of all human shape.

From the middle of the car where she fell it was hopeless to reach either door, but, without saying a word, four men rose simultaneously from their seats and opened the windows, while others picked her up and placed her on the seat. gathered up her pocketbook, hat umbrells and parcels, held back the rest of the crowd, and tried to bring her to. Meanwhile half a dozen women who were within two yards of the unconscious girl looked on anathetically, not one of them making the slightest motion to go to her help or showing the least concern or interest. Only as the train entered the Brooklyn station did she recover her senses; but, as she was too weak to stand, two men held her up by either arm and helped her carefully to the platform and toward the stairs. Then a big bridge policeman, the first official who put in an appearance, swooped on the group and hustled them roughly off like malefactors.

RUSSIA ORDERS ARMOR FROM US. The Bethlehem Iron Company to Deliver

1,200 Tons by Next Fall BETHLEHEM, Nov. 25 .- The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day received news of the award of a contract for nearly 1,200 tons of armor plate for the new Russian battle ship Rostislav. President Linderman said to-night that the cablegram informing him of the contract had been received from Lieut. Meigs, who is representing the company in Russia. The contract will have to be completed by the fall of next year. There were fourteen bidders for the work. The contract represents nearly \$600,000 and will keep the ordnance works here employing 2,000 skilled workmen throughout the winter.

SLEET DOWNS THE WIRES.

The Storm Advancing on New York from the Lakes. A heavy storm, with sleet and wet snow, is ad-

vancing on New York from the lake region and spreading Southwest also. Superintendent Cummings of the Western Union Telegraph Company said early this morning that the storm began to interfere with the wires between Buffalo and Chicago at about 11 o'clock. In a short time communication was

almost entirely out off. They had a few roundabout lines working. and had men out at work trying to restore connections, but there was slight hope of getting the wires in any sort of condition before morning. The storm was a wet which freighted the wires broke them down in a very short time. It was remarkably severs for this season. it was apreading to the Southwest at midnight, and wires on the Ft. Louis division were work-

ing badly. At the offices of the United Press it was said that there were only two wires up between New York and Chicago at 1 o'clock A. M. On the southern circuit from Washington to Chicago all the wires were down. The storm affected the wires first about 9 oclock. They all went down as though a tree had

fallen on them. The trouble began apparently near Chicago.
It came along the lakes and struck Buffalo in
the shape of a heavy rain, which turned into
alect with considerable cold, and in some places
considerable wind.

A 85,000 Trolley Verdict Affrmed. The General Term of the City Court in Brooklyn has affirmed the judgment for \$5,000 obtained by Mary Teft in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights road for the loss of her hus-band, who was killed in a trolley accident. LANGERMAN'S DEFENCE IN.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE SAYS MISS AUB CONSENTED TO ALL THAT WAS DONE.

Wanted Money and a Priend, He Says-Mrs. Roselle, Who Sent the Girl to His Pint, Testifies for Him, and Undergoes a Severs Cross-examination - Tenants and Servants Say that Langerman's Windows Were Open, and that No Screams

Were Heard, but Only Talk and Laughter The defence in the trial of Walter Lothair Stanley Langerman, the lawyer who is charged with assaulting Miss Barbara Aub on May 7, when she went to his flat to sell him a book, was presented in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday. Lawyer Haire wanted to recall the omplainant, but the Recorder would not allow it. Mrs. Margaret Charlton, whose husband is fanitor and engineer in charge of the apartment house at 119 West Sixty-second street, was the first witness for Langerman. She said:

"I first became acquainted with Mr. Langerman in April, when he rented the spartments in the rear of the first floor on the westerly side. I saw the complainant for the first time on May 6, at ten minutes past 9 in the evening. She was on the steps leading to the vestibule. She asked me if Mr. Langerman was at home. I asked her if she had rung his bell. She said she had, but got no answer. She said, 'I want to see him to-night particularly.' I suggested that I would take any message she had for him, but she said that would not do. I told her his office address was in Nassau street. She said that would not do either; that she wanted to see him in his apartments. She asked me if he was married. She looked toward the window in his front and said: 'He's in; there's a light in the window.' I said that he lived in the rear apartment. I took her back to his door and said: 'There's the bell; you can ring it.' She did so, and we stood there about a second chatting. Then we went back to the front door ngain. We stood on the sidewalk talking about Mr. Langerman. I told her that he was a gentleman. We stood there for an hour. I left her and went back to my room. When I came upstairs to put out the gas at 10 o'clock, I saw her coming out of the hall. She said: 'He's not at home yet.' Then she went away."

NO SCREAMS HEARD IN THE HOUSE. On the morning of the alleged assault, the next day, the witness spent her time, she said, passing in and out through an open court between her house and the adjoining house at her work. She noticed that the windows in Mr. Langerman's apartments were open. At no time was she more than twenty feet away. She heard no outery or noise whatever.

She had made experiments herself in Langer-

man's room later to see if a noise could be heard down stairs, and if ordinary conversation could be heard. Col. Townsend was up there himself one day experimenting, and she could hear him plainly. She was cross-examined by Col. Townsend.

Q.—Have you told us all the conversation that passed between you and Miss Aub? A.—I think I have. If you have any questions to ask I might remember some more.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you stood talking with Miss Aub from 9:10 to 10:10 o'clock and that was all the conversation that passed between you? A.—Yes. That's the honest truth.

Q.—Did you ever see any woman call on Mr. Laugerman before? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You have visited the defendant in the Tombs since his arrest, have you?

Langerman before? A.—No. sir.
Q.—You have visited the defendant in the Tombs since his arrest, have you?
The Hecorder—What interest had you in this man when you knew there was a charse of rape against him? A.—Because I knew it never happened in my house. The tomants are all respectable people.
Q.—What brought you to court to testify in the first place? A.—I went myself for the love of justice. I know he is innocent.
Andrew Charlton, the janitor, testified that between 7 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the alleged assault he was in the cellar sending up coal and taking flown ashes by the dumb waiter. The dumb waiter shaft passes down outside Langerman's hall door. He spoke to Mrs. Hutchinson up stairs through the dumb waiter. He did not hear any commotion or disturbance of any kind in Langerman's apartments.

Miss Molly Mullins, the janitor's niece, testified that she was dusting the hall on the morning of May 7, between 7 and 9 o'clock. She had heard no noise, but saw Miss Aub coming from Mr. Langerman's apartments. There appeared to be nothing extraordinary about her. She passed within six inches of Miss Mullins, and looked at her, but did not say anything.

Mrs. Anns J. Hutchinson, who said she lived at 178 South Fourth street, Brooklyn now, but had lived at 119 West Sixty-second street on

looked at her, but did not say anything.

Mrs. Auna J. Hutehinson, who said she lived at 78 South Fourth street, Brooklyn now, but had lived at 119 West Sixty-second street on May 7 last, testified that she occupied the apartments immediately in front of Langerman's. On Monday evening, May d, the day before the assault, she had heard Mrs. Charlton and somebody eise talking on the stoop. On the following morning she was standing by the dumb waiter in the hall when she saw a young woman who she has since learned was Miss Aub come in the front door and pass down the hall. She heard no noise from Mr. Langerman's apartments, although her door was open.

MRS. ROSELLE, WHO SENT THE GIRL TO LANG-

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Lawyer Haire in stentorian tones then called Mrs. Roselle. There was a stir in the court room as a slim young woman with Titlan red hair walked out of the jury room, where the witnesses were kept. She was dressed in black. Her face was thin and her features regular, and she wore glasses and bit her lips while she was testifying. She said that her name was Emily Roselle. She was 21 years old, and was married four years ago at a church in this city. Her husband was Charles Roselle, and they live at present at 2.254 Seventh avenue. She had lived at 39 West Sixtieth street last May. She had lived at 39 West Sixtieth street last May. She had known Barbara Aub eight years. She first became acquainted with Mr. Langerman six years ago.

"Miss Aub," she said, "came to my house one Saturday about two weeks before she went to Mr. Langerman's. She asked me to let her stay over Sunday. She remained five weeks, while she was looking for a position. I saw Mr. Langerman on the Saturday evening preceding May 7 and had a conversation with him. I had had some talk with Miss Aub about her work as a book agent and said I would help her. I gave her a list of names of persons who I thought would subscribe for her books."

Lawyer Haire pleked up the letter which Mrs. Roselle gave Miss Aub introducing her to Langerman, and said:

"I show you the people's exhibit No. 1 and ask you if you wrote that letter?"

This is the letter Miss Aub took from Mrs. Roselle to Langerman. It read as follows:

Mr Dran Fairsh: This is the young lady I was telling you about and I'm goins to ask you to help her by subscribing for the work she has taken the agency for. When I see you I will tell you why I ask this favor. Il were careful what you say to this young lady, as she is very strainseed. She is not careless and silly like me."

Mrs. Roselle took the letter and bit her lip harder than ever. She looked it over critically and replied that she had written the letter betwee

HER VERSION OF MISS AUB'S STORY.

her. She told me about a Mr. Figur who had a nervous twitching of his eye.

BER VERSION OF MISS AUB'S STORY.

She said that Miss Aub had gone out in the evening of May 9 after dinner. She returned some time afterward and said she was going to her aunt's. She had been to Mr. Langerman's house and he was not at home. Miss Aub returned after 10 o'clock.

"Early on Tuesday morning, May 7, she came to my room door and said she was going to the corner to get a paper. She was looking for a nosition. She left the house at 8 o'clock and returned at 884 o'clock. I asked her why she had been so long and sie said she had been to see that gentriman. She said, 'Oll, he has a lovely place.' I asked her if he had subscribed for the back and she said she had been to see that gentriman. She said, 'Oll, he has a lovely place.' I asked her if he had subscribed for the back and she said she had had a unscribed for the back and she said the had. There was nothing different from her ordinary manner in her appearance. She did not make any complaint about Mr. Langerman. She started in to describe his apartments, and I asked her again if he signed the autocription blank. She said he had, and I remarked that that was good. I went to see my doctor, and did not see her again until the evening when she came up to me while I was talking to the junitreas. She toid me she had a secret to tell me, but would not tell it unless I promeised not to repeat it to anybedy, not even my husband. I went up stairs and lay on a couch, while she sat by my side on a chair and toid me her secret. She told me that she went to Mr. Langerman's. He was dressed in his lathirobe, and she told him she would return in a little while. She finally did go in and handed him the letter. Then he took her book and looked over it. He then asked her if her mother was living, and she said no, but her forces and looked over it. He then asked her if her mother was living, and she said no, but her forces he had a secont of the subscription.